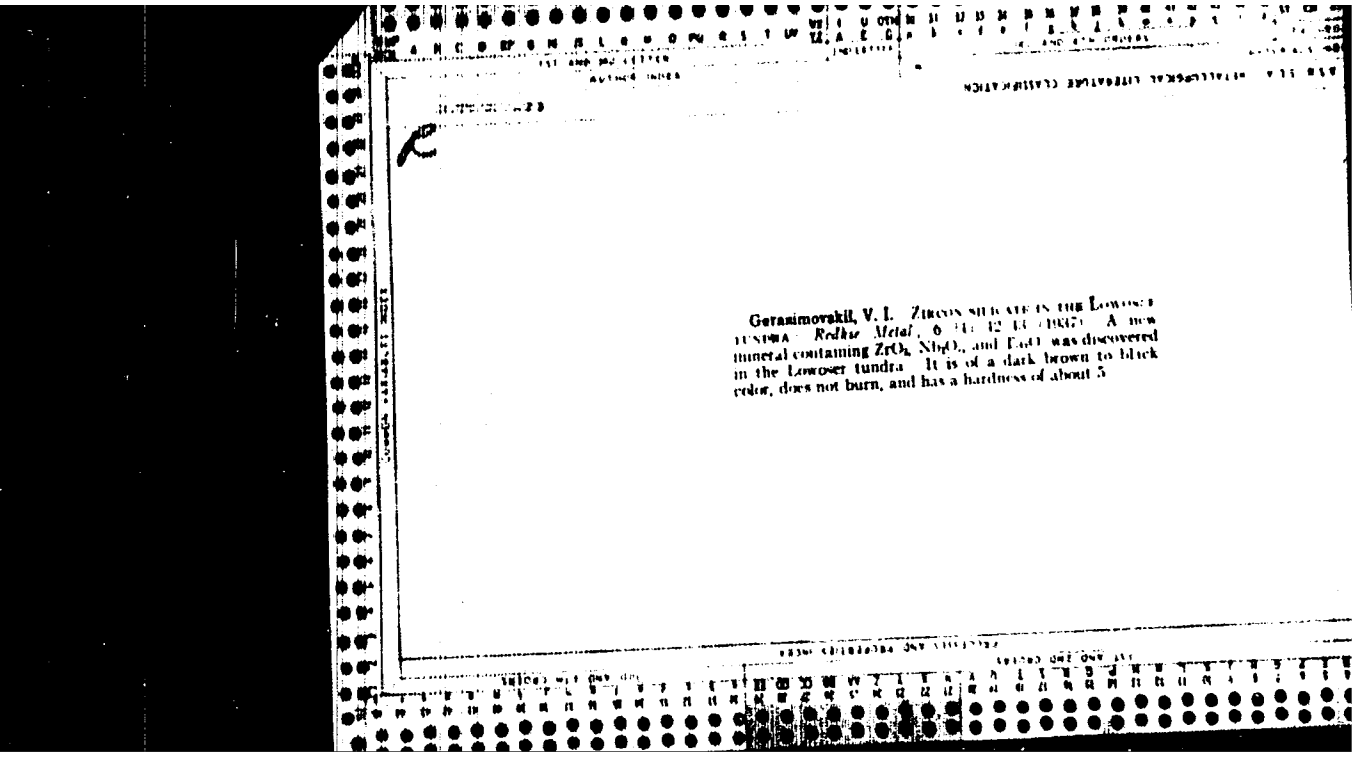
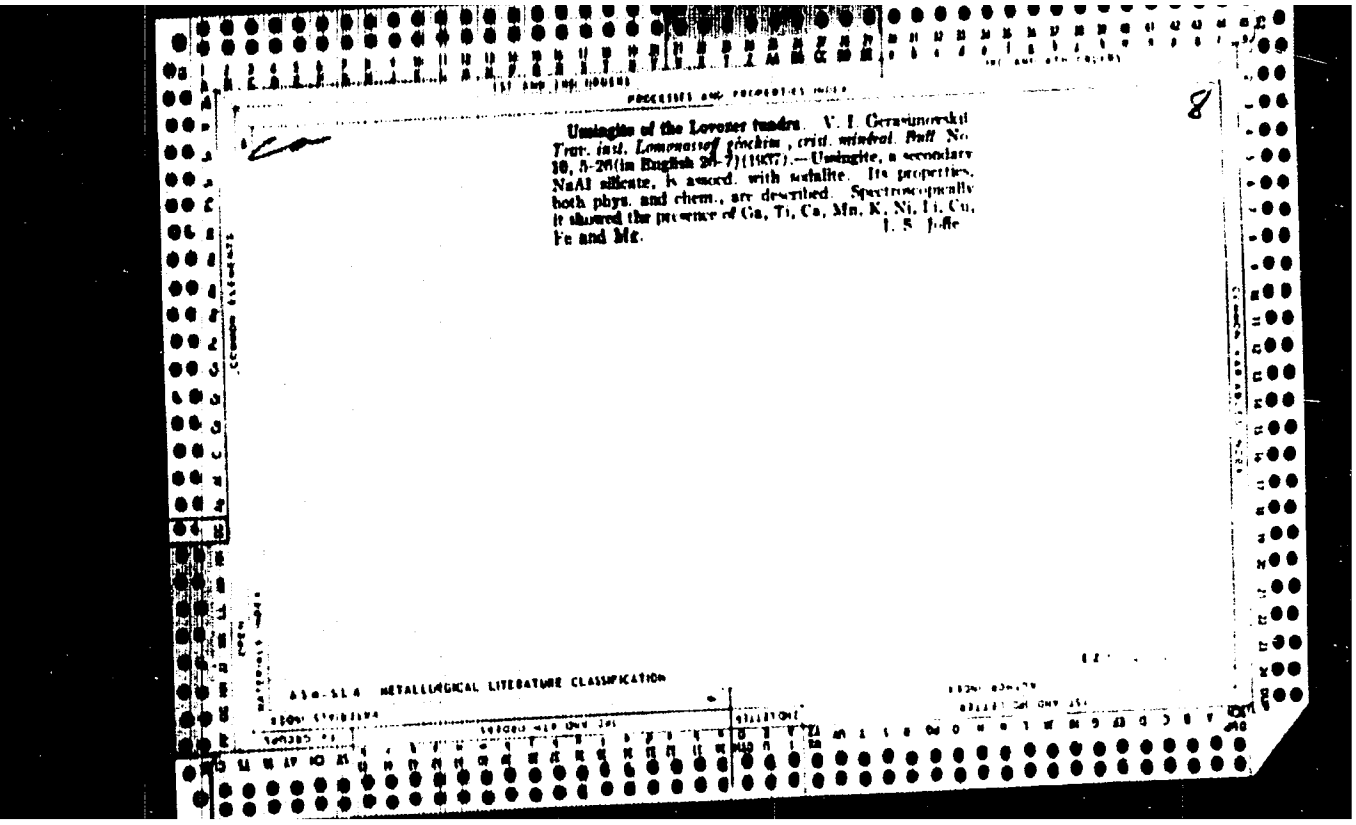
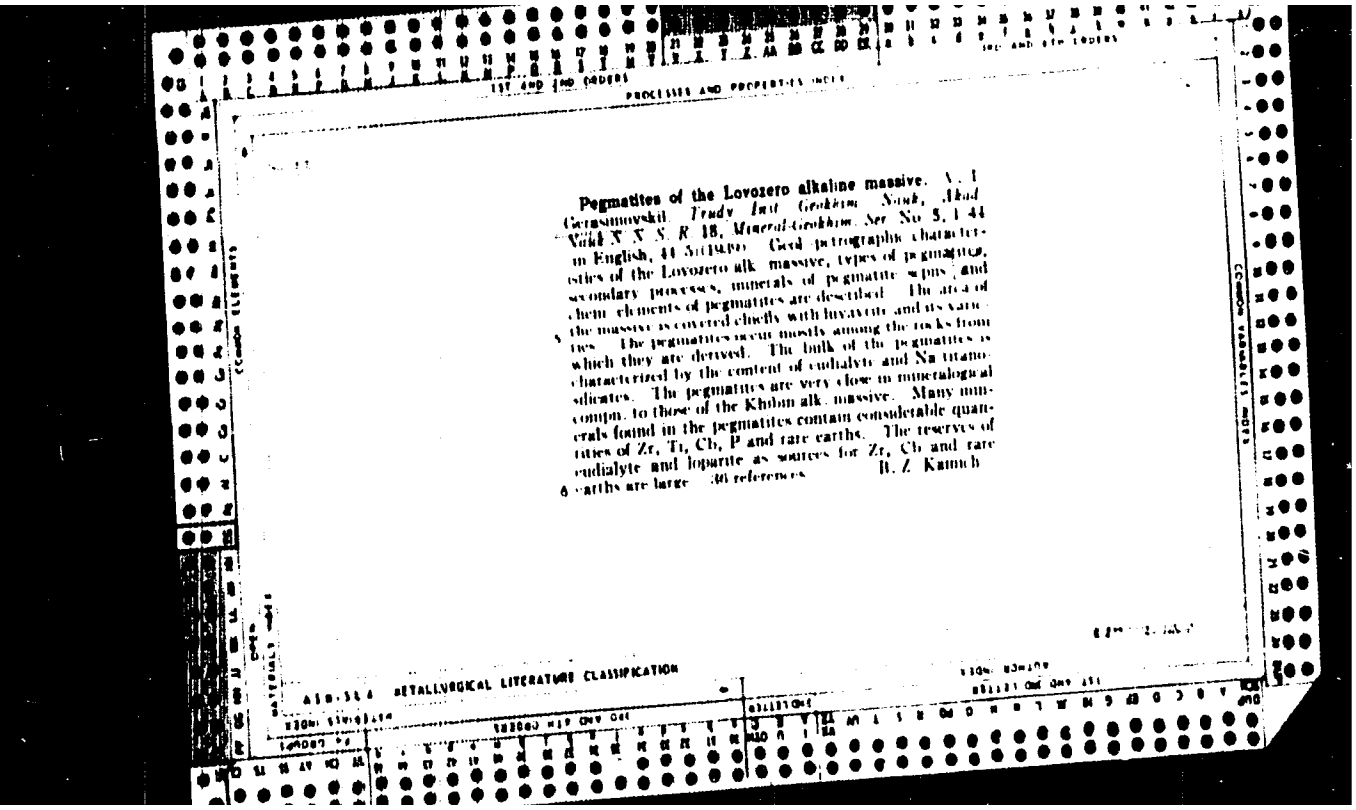


Gerasimovskii, V. I. Zircon silicate in the Lowozero tundra. *Redkie Metal.*, 6 [illegible] (1937). A new mineral containing ZrO_2, Nb_2O_5, and FeO was discovered in the Lowozero tundra. It is of a dark brown to black color, does not burn, and has a hardness of about 5.



Umingite of the Lovozer tundra. V. I. Gerasimovskii *Trav. inst. Lomonossoff géochim., cristl. mineral. Bull.* No. 10, 5-28 (in English 28-7) (1937).—Umingite, a secondary NaAl silicate, is assocd. with sodalite. Its properties, both phys. and chem., are described. Spectroscopically it showed the presence of Ca, Ti, Ca, Mn, K, Ni, Li, Cu, Fe and Mg. I. S. Joffe

A54-S14 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



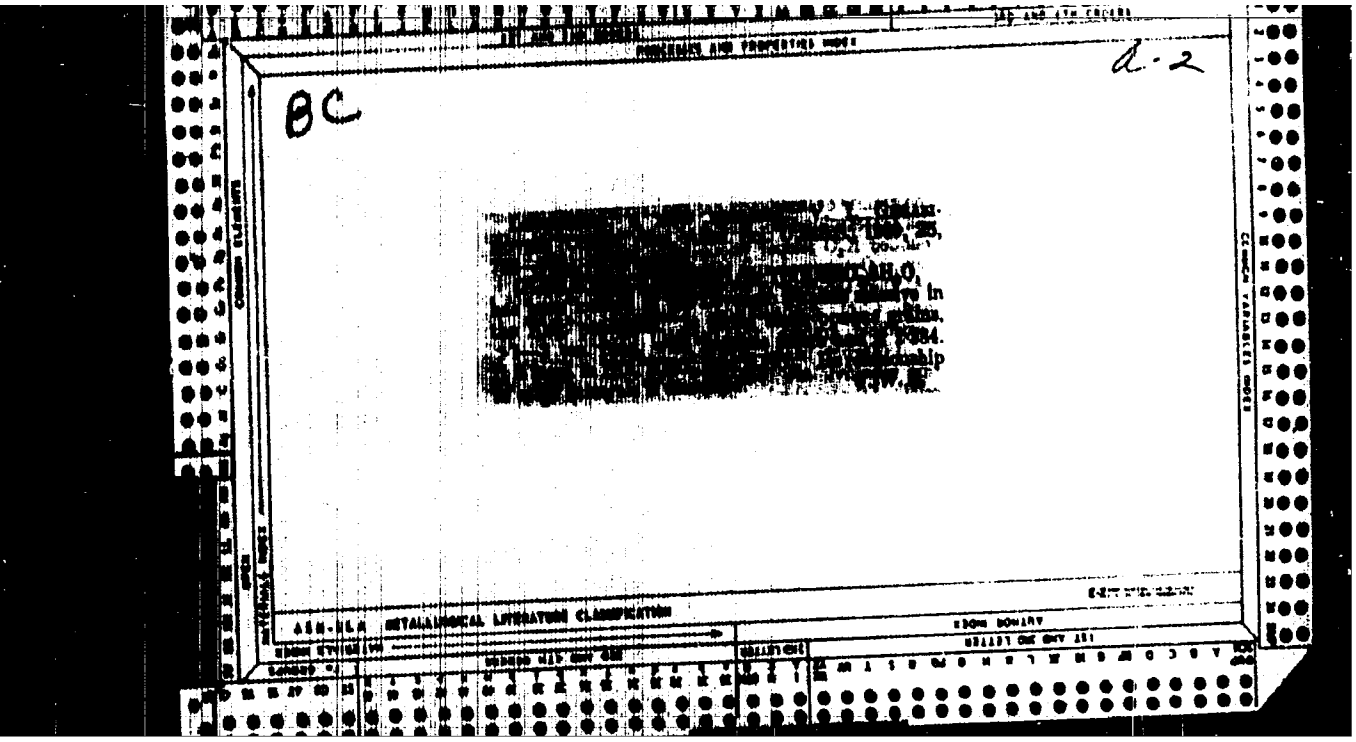
Pegmatites of the Lovozero alkaline massive. V. I Gerasimovskii. *Trudy Inst. Geokhim. Nauk, Akad Nauk S S S R* 18, *Mineral-Geokhim. Ser* No 5, 1 44 in English, 44 Russ (1958). Geol petrographic characteristics of the Lovozero alk massive, types of pegmatites, secondary processes, minerals of pegmatite veins and chem elements of pegmatites are described. The area of the massive is covered chiefly with luvaxenite and its varieties. The pegmatites occur mostly among the rocks from which they are derived. The bulk of the pegmatites is characterized by the content of eudialyte and Na titanosilicates. The pegmatites are very close in mineralogical compn. to those of the Khibin alk. massive. Many minerals found in the pegmatites contain considerable quantities of Zr, Ti, Cb, P and rare earths. The reserves of eudialyte and loparite as sources for Zr, Cb and rare earths are large. 30 references. B. Z. Kamuch

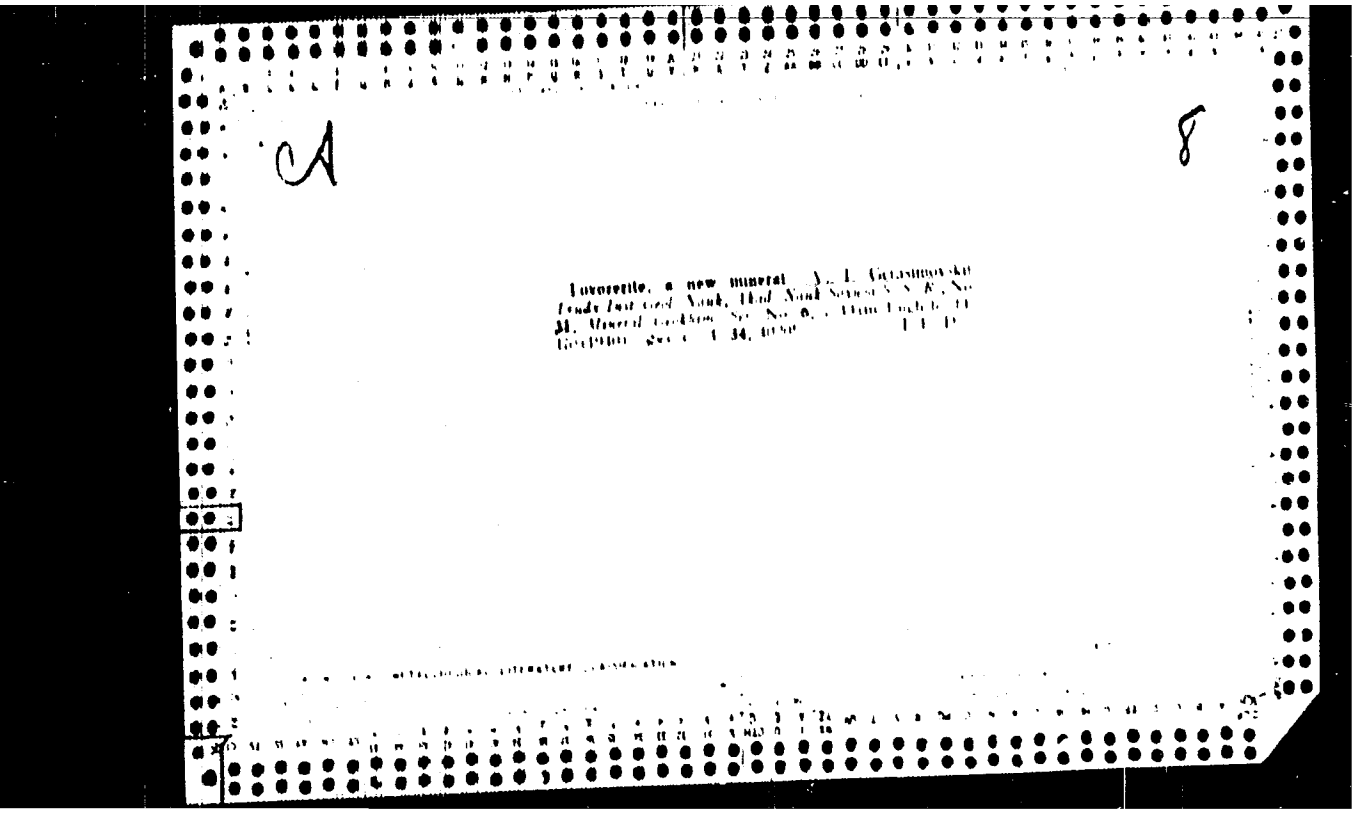
BC

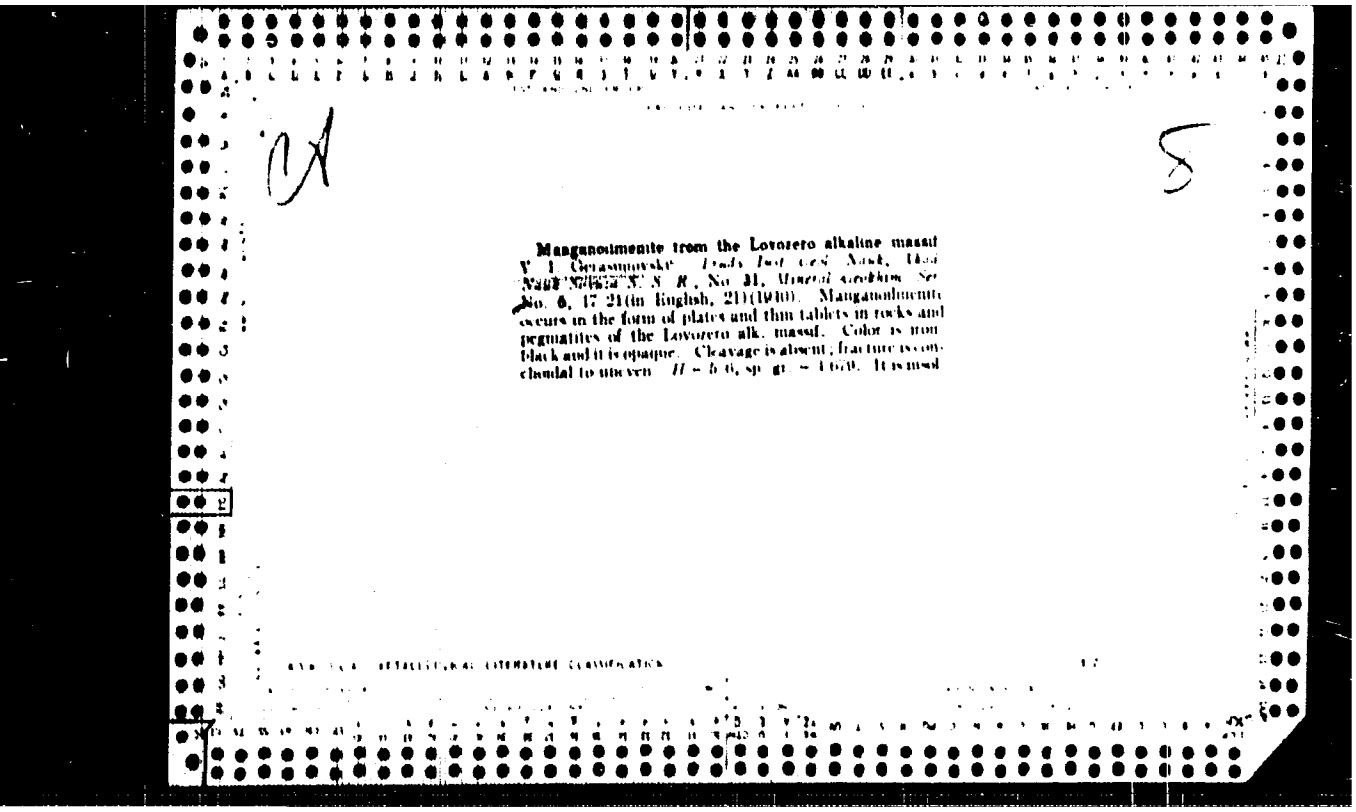
A-2

[illegible] V. I. G[illegible]novich (Compt. rend. Acad. [illegible] U.R.S.S., [illegible]).—Chkalovite (I), [illegible] 1·548, [illegible] 1·544, ortho-[illegible] transparent grains of [illegible] of the [illegible] the Kola peninsula. X-Ray diagrams [illegible] (I) is sol. in cold, dil. [illegible] with separation of flaky SiO_2,xH_2O. [illegible] [Pokrovskaya:] SiO_2 56·81, Fe_2O_3 0·[illegible], [illegible] BeO 12·67, CaO 0·37, Na_2O 2[illegible], K_2O 0·12, H_2O— 0·2[illegible], SO_3 0·22, total 99·73% indicates a formula Na_2O,BeO,2SiO_2. The modes of [illegible] minerals, many of which [illegible] traces of Be, are described. L. S. T.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION







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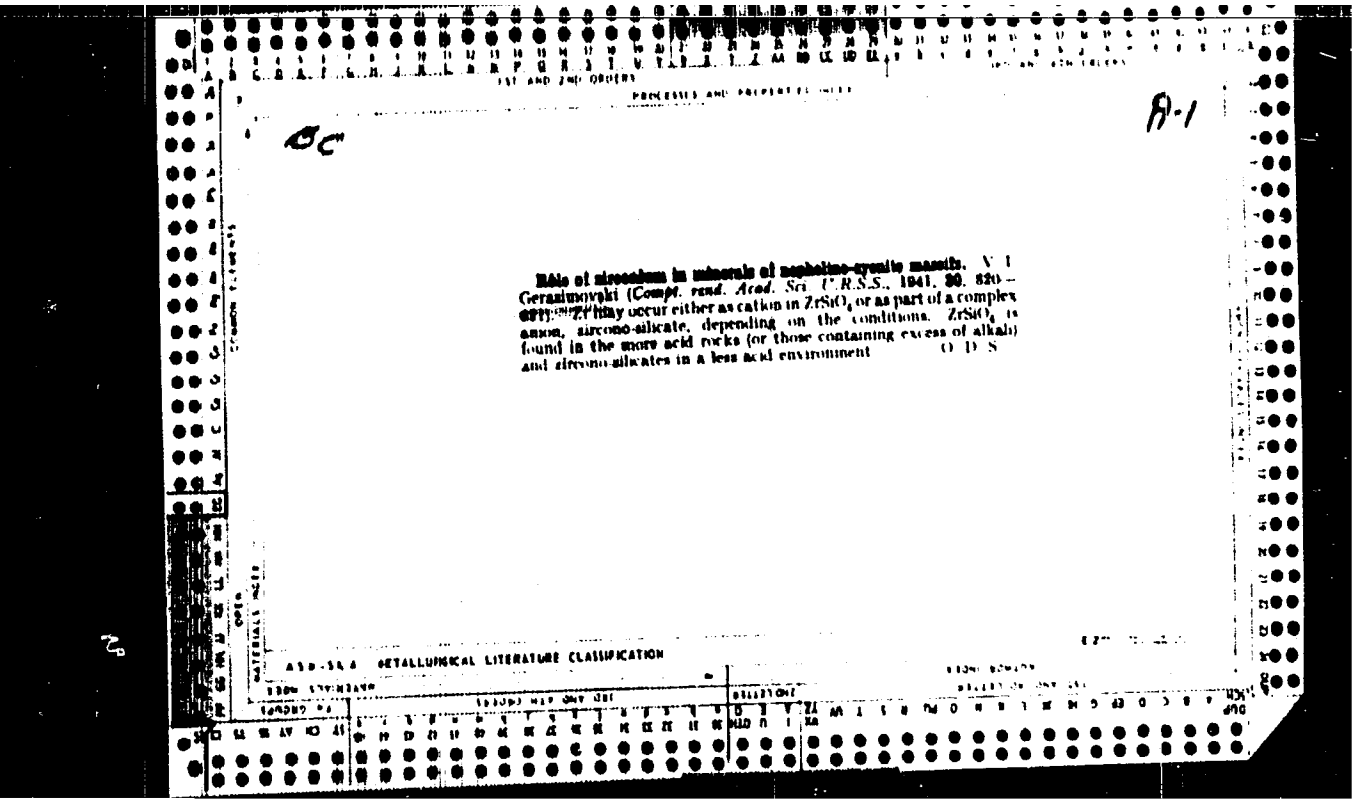
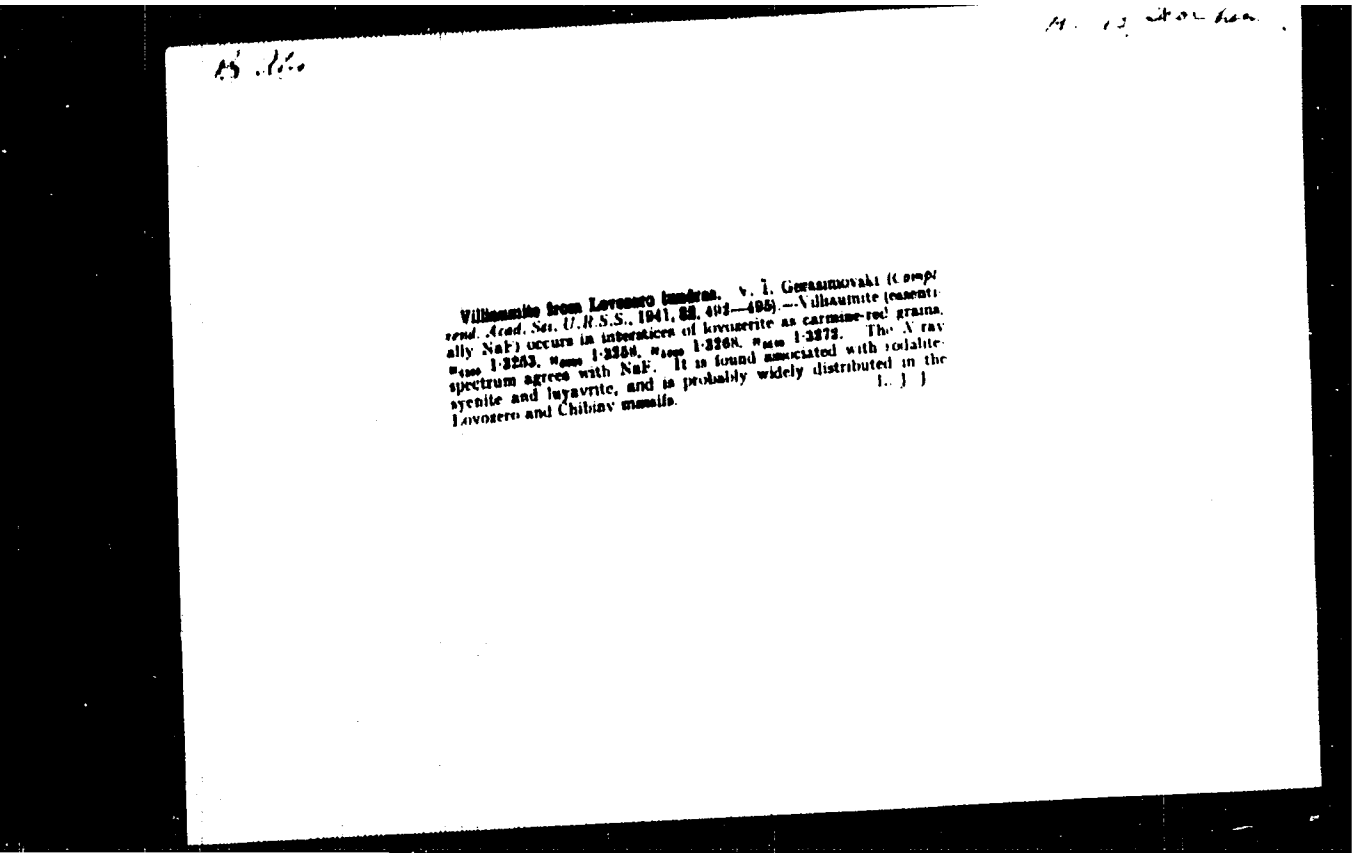
5

Manganostimemite from the Lovozero alkaline massif
V. I. Gerasimovskiĭ. *Trudy Inst. geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, No. 31, *Mineral. sorbirn.* Sv. No. 6, 17-21 (in English, 21) (1940). Manganolinnemite occurs in the form of plates and thin tablets in rocks and pegmatites of the Lovozero alk. massif. Color is iron-black and it is opaque. Cleavage is absent; fracture is conchoidal to uneven. $H = 5.6$, sp. gr. = 4.650. It is mixed



Ratio of zirconium in minerals of nepheline-syenite massifs. V. I Geraimovski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, 30, 820–822). Zr may occur either as cation in $ZrSiO_4$ or as part of a complex anion, zircono-silicate, depending on the conditions. $ZrSiO_4$ is found in the more acid rocks (or those containing excess of alkali) and zircono-silicates in a less acid environment. O. D. S.



Villiaumite from Lovozero tundras. V. I. Gerasimovskiĭ (Compt rend. *Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **32**, 492—495).—Villiaumite (essentially NaF) occurs in interstices of kyzylite as carmine-red grains. ω_{Na} 1·3263, ω_{sod} 1·3258, ω_{sod} 1·3268, ω_{sod} 1·3273. The X-ray spectrum agrees with NaF. It is found associated with sodalite-syenite and luyavrite, and is probably widely distributed in the Lovozero and Chibiny massifs.

Nordite, a new mineral of the Lovozero tundras. V. I. Gerasimovski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **32**, 406–408).—*Nordite* occurs as light-brown lamellæ, $a\ b\ c$ 0·730 1 0·527. Cleavage is marked along (100); hardness 5—6, sp. gr. 3·430, n_g 1·665, n_m 1·630—1·640, n_p 1·619. *X*-Ray data show it to be rhombic. The empirical formula is $2Na_2O,3(Sr,Ca,Mn,Mg)O,0·7(La,Di,Y)_2O_3,8SiO_2$. Of the individual rare earths, nordite contains La_2O_3 8·66%, Ce_2O_3 0·15%, Y_2O_3 1·6%, Nd_2O_3 1·66%. It is found in pigmatites between sodalite grains.

L. J. J.

Metaloparite, a new mineral from the Lovozero Tundras. V. I. Gerasimovskiĭ (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **33**, 61–63).—The mineral, which was discovered in the Lovozero alkaline massif (Kola peninsula), is a secondary mineral, closely resembling loparite. The physical and optical properties of the mineral are recorded, and an analysis is given. A. J. M.

1218. Rare Earths in Minerals, by I. B. Borovsky and V. I. Gerasimovsky, Comptes Rendus De L'Academie Des Sciences De L'URSS 49, 1945. 4 p. (In Russian).

Quantitative analyses, with X-ray spectroscopic methods, of rare earths present in minerals found in the Soviet Union are discussed.

PA 4T97

GERASIMOVSKY, V. I.

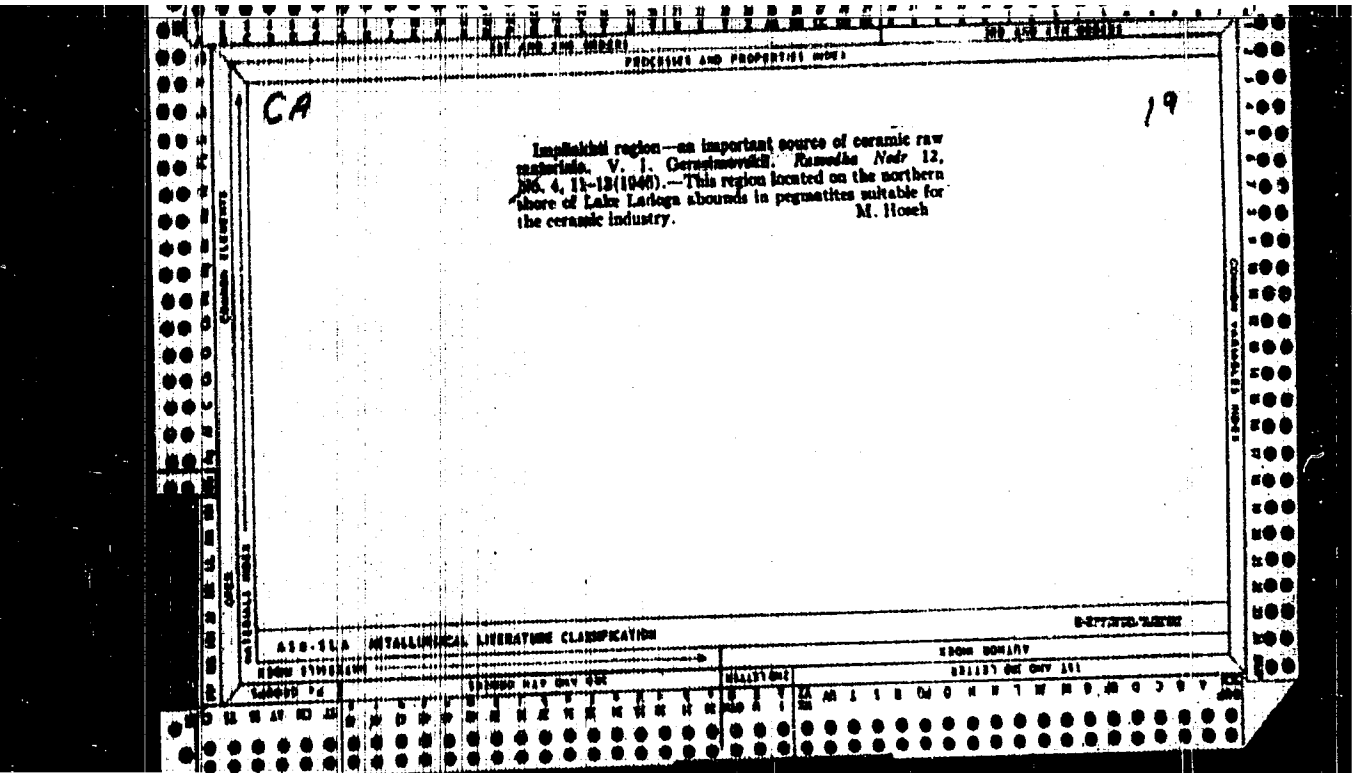
1945

USSR/Minerals - Identification
Rare earths

"Rare Earths in Minerals," I. B. Borovsky and V. I. Gerasimovsky, 4 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol XLIX, No 5

Quantitative analyses, with X-ray spectroscopic methods, of rare earths present in minerals found in the Soviet Union.



CA

19

Imatrakhti region—an important source of ceramic raw materials. V. I. Gerasimovskii. *Keramika Nedr* 12, No. 4, 11–13(1946).—This region located on the northern shore of Lake Ladoga abounds in pegmatites suitable for the ceramic industry. M. Hoseh

GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.

"Rare Earths in Minerals," Dokl. AN SSSR, 49, No.5, 1947

GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.

"Structure of the Luavrite Complex of Rocks in the Lovozerskiy Mountain Range," Dokl. AN SSSR, 56, No.9, 1947

CA

8

Lomonosovite, a new mineral. V. I. Lipparovskiĭ. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 83–6(1950).—Lomonosovite, scaly aggregates, without distinct crystal forms, is dark brown to black, sometimes changing to violet-rose colored parts similar to murmanite; the luster is glassy or adamantine on cleavage, glassy to fatty on fractures. The mineral is brittle, hardness 3 to 4, d. 3.13, easily fused to a brown glass pearl in the oxidizing, to greenish yellow in the reducing, flame, but colorless after cooling. It is optically neg.; $\gamma = 1.778$; $\beta = 1.750$, $\alpha = 1.670$; $2V = 76°$. Pleochroism is distinct, chiefly between brown and rose-colored hues. Sections parallel to the cleavage plane sometimes show polysynthetic twinning lamellas. The symmetry is monoclinic or triclinic. The dark-brown variety contains 12.8% P_2O_5 and 20% Na_2O; the rose-colored variety, 6 to 8% P_2O_5, 15.7 to 20.3% Na_2O, a trace of K_2O, TiO_2 up to 20.8%, and H_2O up to about 6%. The chem. compn. shows a series of transition types between murmanite, $Na_2Ti_6Si_2O_{15}.H_2O$, and lomonosovite, $Na_2Ti_6Si_2O_{15}.Na_3PO_4$, as the end members (theory of I. D. Borneman-Starynkevich). The Na_3PO_4 in lomonosovite is easily leached out by distd. H_2O even at room temp. The salt found after the evapn. of the leached soln. is $Na_3PO_4.7H_2O$. The heating curve of lomonosovite shows at 300° the endothermic effect of the fusion of Na_3PO_4. The genesis of lomonosovite in pegmatites of large nepheline syenite complexes, in paragenesis with hackmanite, ussingite, Lamprophyllite, eudialyte, arfvedsonite, microcline, and ramsayite is very characteristic. Secondary minerals are aegirite, nordite, neptunite, sphalerite, and molybdenite. Also the paragenesis with villiaumite (NaF) is very typical. If the residual magmatic solns. are high in water, lomonosovite is replaced by murmanite; leaching of Na_3PO_4 from lomonosovite can form the latter mineral. W. Eitel

1957

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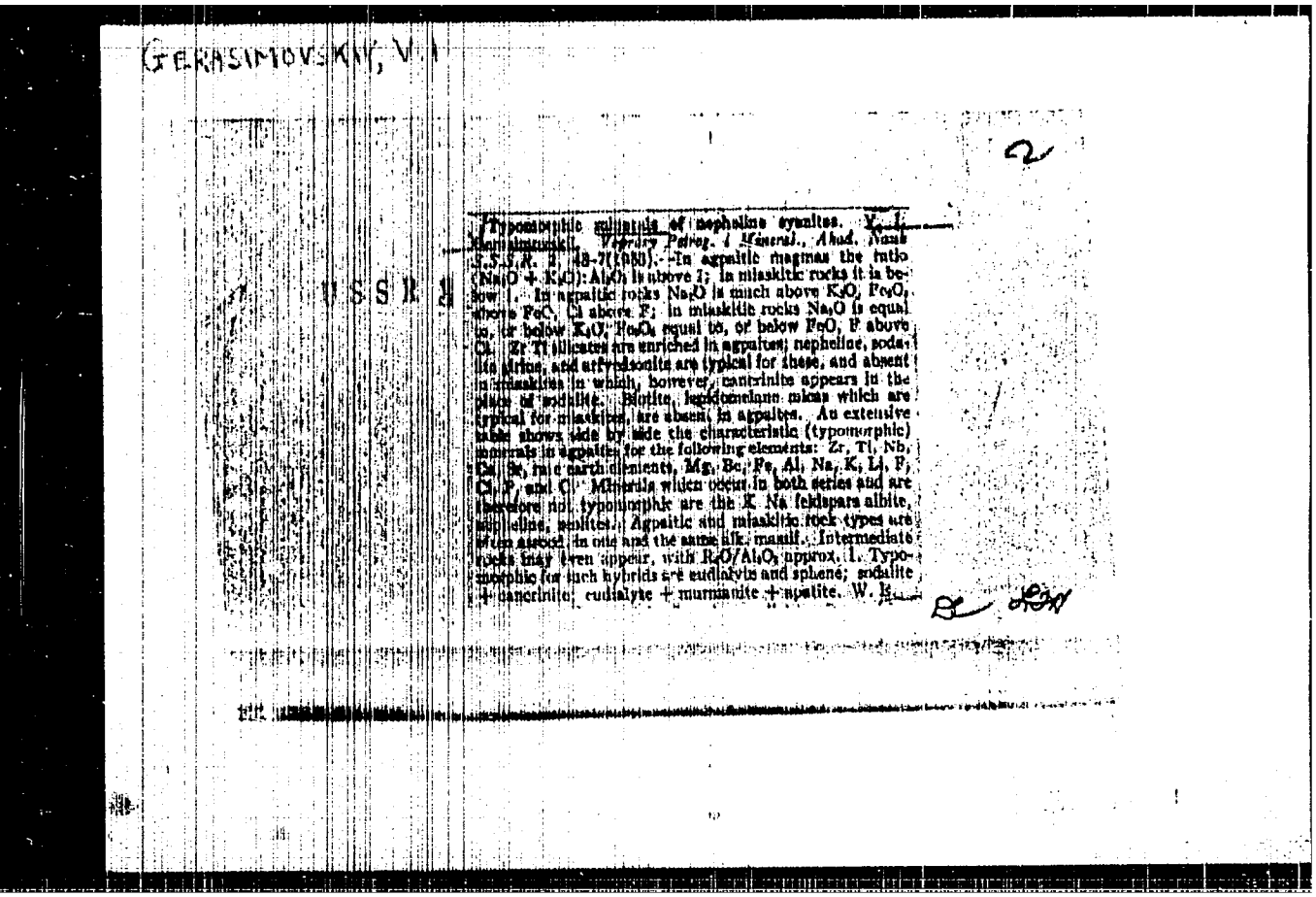
Belyankinite, a new mineral. V. I. Gerasimovskiĭ and M. E. Kazakova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 925–7 (1950).—Details of the cupferron method are given, especially for the sepn. of Fe, Al, Ti, Zr, Nb, and Ta. The results suggest the complex formula $2CaO \cdot 12TiO_2 \cdot 0.5Nb_2O_5 \cdot ZrO_2 \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$; by spectral analysis the presence of Hf, Pb, and traces of Cu are additionally established. The mineral is readily dissolved in HCl, HNO_3, and H_2SO_4. The new mineral is observed in dense, plate-tabular yellow-brown aggregates. The following characteristics were observed: hardness 2–3; brittle with excellent tabular cleavage; sp. gr. 2.32 to 2.40; infusible in the blowpipe flame; optically neg., elongation pos., $2V$ 21 to 25°, α about 1.740, $\beta = 1.777$ (av.); pleochroism distinct: dark-brown to reddish brown. The mineral is orthorhombic or monoclinic. It is often altered along fractures. The x-ray powder diagram (Cu and Fe radiation) did not show distinct interference lines; the Laue method gave some spots which establish the cryst. state of the mineral. The heating curve shows two endothermic dehydration effects at 150° and 400 to 450°, and an exothermic reaction at 750°. Belyankinite is found in pegmatites in foyaites. It occurs with microcline, epidote, nepheline, and aegirite. The nepheline is usually altered to zeolites. Belyankinite is often included in aegirite, and sometimes also in microcline; it is, therefore, older than the aegirite. In its exterior parts, the pegmatite contains abundant eudialyte, with black aegirite, lamprophyllite, and lamprophyllite. Characteristic Christmas-tree-like or honeycomb-like cavities suggest the previous cryst. of villiaumite, which was later leached away by hydrothermal solns. Genetically, belyankinite is classified with murmanite and lomonosovite. W. Fitel



GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.

USSR

Typomorphic minerals of nepheline syenites. V. I. Gerasimovskii. *Trudy Petrog. i Mineral., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 48-7(1953).—In agpaitic magmas the ratio $(Na_2O + K_2O):Al_2O_3$ is above 1; in miaskitic rocks it is below 1. In agpaitic rocks Na_2O is much above K_2O, FeO_2 above FeO, Cl above F; in miaskitic rocks Na_2O is equal to, or below K_2O, FeO_2 equal to, or below FeO, F above Cl. Zr Ti silicates are enriched in agpaites; nepheline, sodalite, Mica, and arfvedsonite are typical for these, and absent in miaskites in which, however, cancrinite appears in the place of sodalite. Biotite, lepidomelane mica which are typical for miaskites, are absent in agpaites. An extensive table shows side by side the characteristic (typomorphic) minerals in agpaites for the following elements: Zr, Ti, Nb, Ce, Si, rare earth elements, Mg, Be, Fe, Al, Na, K, Li, F, Cl, P, and C. Minerals which occur in both series and are therefore not typomorphic are the K Na feldspars albite, nepheline, sodalite. Agpaitic and miaskitic rock types are often associated in one and the same alk. massif. Intermediate rocks may even appear, with R_2O/Al_2O_3 approx. 1. Typomorphic for such hybrids are eudialyte and sphene; sodalite + cancrinite; eudialyte + murmanite + apatite. W. R.

GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.

"Niobium, Tantalum, and Titano-Magnetite Deposits in the USSR" (Nioby i Tantal v SSSR), Priroda, No.7, July 1954

Translation U-2720, 15 Dec 52

LAVROVICH, Nikolay Stepanovich; BRITAYEV, M.D., redaktor; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., redaktor; YERSHOV, A.D., redaktor; KONSTANTINOV, M.M.; NIFONTOV, R.V., glavnyy redaktor; SAAKYAN, P.S., redaktor; SMIRNOV, V.I., redaktor; SOLOV'YEV, D.V., redaktor; CHERNOSVITOV, Yu.L., redaktor; SOSHNIKOVA, K.S., redaktor vypuska; SHRGEYEVA, N.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; AVERKIYEVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fluorspar; (fluorite).] Plavikovyi shpat (fliuorit). Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1956. 133 p. (Otsenka mestorozhdenii pri poiskakh i razvedkakh, no.16).
(Fluorite) (MLRA 10:9)

GERASIMOVSKY, V. I.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1521
AUTHOR GERASIMOVSKIJ, V.I.
TITLE The Minerals of Uranium.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 118-130 (1956)
Issued: 19.10.1956

Here those uranium minerals which are at present known are described. A table contains the chemical formula, color, syngony, hardness, specific weight, uranium content, and genesis of the following uranium minerals (which are the most spread):
Oxides: uranite, nasturan, remanent and regenerated platinum black (= pitchblend), uranothorianite.
Hydroxides: Becquerelite, curite.
Silicates: uranophan (uranotyl), beta-uranophan, kazolite, coffinite, nenadkevite.
Sulphates: uranopylite, zippeite.
Carbonates: uranothallite (lybeite).
Sulphate-Carbonates: Schroeckingerite.
Phosphates: phosphuranylite, autunite, torbernite, metatorbernite, pearsonite.
Arsenates: uranospinite, zeinerite, metazeinerite.
Vanadates: carnotite, tuyamunite.
Compound Oxides: davidite, brannerite. (These two minerals are titanates). The following are titano-tantalo-niobates: hatchettovite, elswortite, fergusonite, euxenite, polykras, samarkite, betafite, ampangabeite.

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 118-130 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1521

Organic Compounds: tucholite, karburan. These two compounds are mixtures of hydrocarbons with Th and U.

In the text of this paper also the more rare uranium minerals and their occurrence were discussed.

Enumeration is not complete; see Energia Nucleare, 3, No 2 (April 1956).

INSTITUTION:

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Mineralogical characteristics of uranium mineralization in the oxidation zone of the Shinkolobwe deposits. Geokhimiia no.7:73-76 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Shinkolobwe--Uranium ores)

89-12-6/29

AUTHOR: Gerasimovskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Occurrence of Uranium in Different Rocks (O formakh nakhozhdeniya urana v gornykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 525-529 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the form of uranium in rocks is of utmost significance for the settling of the conditions of formation of uranium deposits.
In 1910 this problem was dealt with by Vernadskiy for the first time.
Based on the latest researches the following can be said:
1) The most different uranium minerals are formed (oxides, hydroxides, sulphates, carbonates, silicates, phosphates, arsenates, vanadates).
2) Uranium in consequence of isomorphous mixtures comes into the crystal lattice of non-uranium minerals.
3) In scattered condition uranium comes into the rock, namely:
a) in absorbed form (ion absorption)
b) in dissolved condition in the rock water
After the formation of rock an exchange of the total content of uranium between the different mentioned phases takes place.
There are 2 tables, and 11 Slavic references.

Card 1/2

Occurrence of Uranium in Different Rocks

89-12-6/29

SUBMITTED: October 29, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; TURANSKAYA, N.V.

Agpaitic nepheline-syenite minerals with a high lanthanum and cerium content in the Lovozero massif (Kola Peninsula). Geokhimiia no.4:334-336 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. V.I. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero region--Nepheline syenite)
(Lanthanum) (Cerium)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KAKHANA, M.M.; RODIONOVA, L.M.

Niobium and tantalum ratio in agpaitic rocks of the Lovozero alkaline massif. Geokhimiia no.5:417-419 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. V.I. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow.
(Lovozero region--Feldspar) (Niobium) (Tantalum)

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1727

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nyye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Extraction, Analysis and Application) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 331 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. E. Zaozerskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; R. V. Kotlyarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov and Y. G. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, chemists, teachers and students of higher educational institutions, chemical and industrial engineers, and other persons concerned with the extraction, preparation, use, or study of rare earth elements.

COVERAGE: This collection contains reports presented at the June 1956 Conference on Rare Earth Elements at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The articles treat chemical methods of separating rare earth mixtures, methods of processing rare earth ores, ion exchange chromatography, chemical analysis, and some industrial applications of rare earths. Aside from contributing authors, the editors mention the following Soviet scientists, who are studying rare earth elements, rare earth deposits, extraction methods, and the preparation of oxides and salts: Martynov, Mel'nikov, Khrushchev, Melikov, Pisarzhevskiy, Chernyak, Tanatar, Belousov, Zhukov and especially, N. A. Orlov, who first obtained the majority of rare earth elements in the pure state, separated many complex molecular compounds of these elements, and determined their specific properties. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Symposium dedicated to the memory of V.I. Vernadskii on the 95th anniversary of his birth [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.3:283-284 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Lebedev, V. I. SOV/7-58-6-5/16

TITLE: On the Strontium - Calcium Ratio in Rocks of the Lovozerskiy Massif (O sootnoshenii strontsiya i kal'tsiya v porodakh Lovozerskogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 553 - 557 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the nepheline syenites of the Lovozerskiy massif (Kol'skiy poluostrov). The Sr and Ca content was flame photometrically determined (oxyacetylene torch, double glass monochromator, photo multiplier FEU-17, rectifier VSF-1). The massif was intrusively formed in several phases and consists of the following rocks: 1. Complex of porphyritic, poecilitic and other nepheline syenites; 2. Complex of lujavrites, foyaites and urtites; 3. Complex of eudialyte bearing lujavrites and porphyritic lujavrites which are in connection with the former mentioned, tawites (tavity) and poecilitic sodalite syenites; 4. Complex of young dike rocks. Rocks of the three first mentioned complexes were investigated (Table 2). Their content is between 0.008 and 1.75% SrO and 0.03 and 11.0% CaO. There is no direct connection

Card 1/3

although they have some maxima and minima in common (Diagram). Apart from Ca Sr is also substituted for K. Furthermore, Sr is genetically related with Na (Table 3). The most important minerals are: Lamprophyllite, belovite, apatite, nordite, loparite, eudialyte, erikite, diaschistic rock, microcline (analyzed by V. A. Moleva), lovocerite. Investigations showed the following facts:
Nepheline syenites of the Lovozerskiy [illegible] have a comparatively high Sr/Ca ratio (0.033 to 0.541).
Poecilitic sodalite syenites do not belong to the same intrusion phase as poecilitic nepheline syenites, as it was frequently assumed. The strontium content of miaskite rocks (first complex) is higher than that of agpaitic rocks (second and third complex). There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

3(0)

AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Tuzova, A. M., Shevaleyevskiy, I. D.

SOV/7-58-8-5/8

TITLE: On the Zirconium-Hafnium Ratio in Rocks of the Lovozerskiy Massif (O tsirkoniyevo-gafniyevom sootnoshenii v porodakh Lovozerskogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp 743 - 748 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 48 rock samples from three magmatic complexes of the Lovozerskiy massif, Kola peninsula (Lovozerskiy massiv, Kol'skiy poluostrov) were examined. The zirconium and hafnium content was determined by the X-ray spectrometric method. The results are recorded in a table. The zirconium and hafnium content ranges from 0.07 to 2.31% ZrO_2 and from 0.015 to 0.057% HfO_2, while the variations of the zirconium-hafnium ratio are insignificant. Zr and Hf are concentrated in later magmatic complexes: 0.167% in the first, 0.290% in the second and 1.49% ZrO_2 in the third. Agpaitic rocks have a higher Zr and Hf content than miascite rocks, but no relation between sodium-potassium and zirconium-

Card 1/2

hafnium contents could be observed. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 11 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1958

GERASIMOVSKIY, Vasiliy Ivanovich; SHCHERBINA, V.V., prof., otv.red.; BOYARSKIY, V.A., red.izd-va; YEGOROVA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Deposits of uranium in foreign countries] Mestorozhdeniia urana zarubezhnykh stran. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 140 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Uranium ores)

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2402

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nyye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Production, Analysis, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 331 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifanov and T.G. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Markovich; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. N. Zaozerskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, R. V. Kotlyarov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. I. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Sklyarenko, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and analytical chemists in particular.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the Rare Earth Elements Symposium held in June 1956 at the Institute of Geochemistry

Card 1/9

and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy. The book may be divided into three sections: the characteristics, uses and production of rare earth elements (REE); the methods of analyzing REE; and the application of individual rare earth elements and REE mixtures in the glass and metallurgical industries, and their use as catalysts. Considerable space is devoted to the application of ion-exchange chromatography in the production of pure forms of all rare earth elements. The combinations of this method with other methods in separating REE on an industrial scale are discussed by D. I. Ryabchikov, Yu. S. Sklyarenko, and M. M. Senyavina. Chemical methods of separating REE compounds are discussed by I. N. Zaozerskiy (who is said to be the first in the USSR to develop methods of processing REE), [illegible] V. P. Kotlyarov, Z. F. Andreyeva, A. V. Nikolayev, and G. P. Aleksandrov. Quantitative X-ray spectral analytical methods are described by E. Ye. Vaynshteyn, and chemical methods of analysis by I. P. Alimarin and F. I. Pavlotskaya. The determinations of REE impurities in pure products and atomic materials are discussed at length in three articles by A. N. Zaydel' and his associates. All articles are accompanied by photographs, diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 9/9

MM/fal
9-9-59

VLASOV, Kuz'ma Alekseyevich; KUZ'MENKO, Mariya Vasil'yevna; YES'KOVA, Yevdokiya Mikhaylovna; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, otv.red.; GODOVIKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; MAKUMI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.; KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Lovozero alkali massif; rocks, pegmatites, mineralogy, geochemistry, and genesis] Lovozerskii shchelochnoi massiv; porody, pegmatity, mineralogiia, geokhimiia i genezis. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 623 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Lovozero Tundras--Rocks, Igneous)

3(8), 3(0) SOV/7-59-1-7/14

AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Lebedev, V. I.

TITLE: On the Distribution of Rubidium and Lithium in the Rocks of the Lovozerskiy Massif (O rasprostranenii rubidiya i litiya v porodakh Lovozerskogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 60-63 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distribution of rubidium and lithium in the nepheline syenites of the Lovozerskiy Massif (Kola Peninsula) was investigated. This intrusion consists of 4 stages containing the following rocks: 1) Evenly grained, porphyritic, poikilitic, and other varieties of nepheline syenite. 2) Lujavrites, foyaites, and urtites. 3) Eudialitic lujavrites, in connection with porphyritic lujavrites, tawites, and poikilitic sodalite syenites. 4) Complex of dike-rocks of recent formation. From the first complex (miaskitic) 4 samples, from the second complex (agpaitic) 16 samples, and from the third complex (also agpaitic) 9 samples were investigated. Na_2O, K_2O, Li_2O and Rb_2O contents were analyzed (Table). Lithium and rubidium were photometrically determined. The amounts vary greatly, Rb_2O between 0.0014 and 0.045%, and Li_2O between 0.0004 and

Card 1/2

On the Distribution of Rubidium and Lithium in the Rocks of the Lovozerskiy Massif

0.0320%. This may be explained by the great variations in the minerals occurring. There is no direct relation between the rubidium and potassium contents or between the lithium and magnesium contents. Rubidium and lithium were accumulated towards the end of the magmatic development in the rocks of the third stage. Lithium appears as characteristic element of the Lovozerskiy Massif. There are 1 table and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1958

SOV/7-59-5-7/14

AUTHORS: Gerasimovskiy, V. I., Tazova, A. M., Borisenok, L. A., Rasskazova, V. S.

TITLE: Gallium in the Rocks of the Lovozero Alkaline Massif (Galliy v porodakh Lovozerskogo shchelochnogo massiva)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 449 - 454 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gallium was determined by the extraction with rhodamine B without previous separation of the other elements (method according to reference 4). The results are given in a large table (Table 1), arranged according to the four intrusion phases of the massif. Furthermore, the results of the spectroscopic gallium determination and the aluminum content are given. The aluminum determinations were carried out by Yu. B. Kholina. The Ga- and Al-values are given in a diagram as well. Another table (Table 2) gives the gallium content of individual minerals. The gallium contents fluctuate between 3 and 10.10^{-3}%, 6.10^{-3}% is the average for the whole massif. This is more than the usual content of the nepheline syenites. The third intrusion phase has the highest gallium content. Gallium is enriched in the later phases, compared to aluminum. Gallium

Card 1/2

Gallium in the Rocks of the Lovozero Alkaline Massif SOV/7-59-5-7/14

is able to enter into the crystal lattice for aluminum as well as for trivalent iron, e.g. in agirine. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1959

Card 2/2

21 (1), 3 (8)

AUTHOR: Gerasimovskiy, V. I. SOV/89-7-1-8/26

TITLE: Characteristic Features of the Mineralogy of Uranium (Kharakternyye osobennosti mineralogii urana)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 47 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of foreign and Russian papers, a survey was given, which dealt with the following characteristic features of uranium mineralogy: 1. All known uranium- and uraniferous minerals are oxygen carriers. 2. In minerals, uranium occurs only in the quadri- or hexavalent state. 3. A large part of the uranium occurrence in the crust of the earth is concentrated in minerals which are not uraniferous, the uranium occurring as isomorphic admixtures to other elements as e.g. thorium, zirconium, rare earths, etc. 4. Uranium and uraniferous minerals form in the course of the various mineral-forming processes. 5. Radioactivity is a characteristic feature of uranium and uraniferous minerals. There are 3; references, 25 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 1/1

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., prof.

Geochemistry of the rare earth elements. Priroda 48 no.6:19-26 Je '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1.Institut geokhimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Rare earths)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.; LEBEDEV, V. I.

Cesium concentration in rocks of the Lovozero massif. Geokhimiia no.6:545-546 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Lovozero tundras--Cesium)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; NESMEYANOVA, L.I.

Distribution of lead and zinc in rocks of the Lovozero Massif.
Geokhimiia no.7:590-593 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. V.I. Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero Tundras--Rocks, Igneous)
(Lead) (Zinc)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; VENKINA, V.A.

Niobium tantalum ratio in minerals of the Lovozero Massif. Geokhimiia no.8:697-700 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. V.I.Vernadskiy Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero tundras--Mineralogy) (Niobium)
(Tantalum)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V. I.

"Geochemistry of rare elements of the Lovorzero alkaline massif"

Paper submitted at the International Geological Congress XXI Session 1960 (Reports of Soviet Geologists) Problem No. 1, 15-24 Aug. 61

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KHITROV, V.G.

Geochemistry of boron in nepheline svenites of the Lovozero Massif
Geokhimiia no.6:535-537 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya, Moskva.
(Lovozero Tundras--Nepheline syenite)
(Boron)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; POLYAKOV, A.I.; FEYGIN, Ya.M.

Structure of the differentiated lujavrite-foyaite-urtite rock complex of the Lovozero Massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no. 3:700-703 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.F. Vernadskogo. Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Vinogradovym.
(Lovozero tundras--Nepheline syenite)

SOLODOV, Nikolay Alekseyevich; VLASOV, K.A., glav. red.; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., red. izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Internal structure and geochemistry of rare-metal granite pegmatites]Vnutrennee stroenie i geokhimiia redkometal'nykh granitnykh pegmatitov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 233 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Vlasov).
(Pegmatites)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; RASSKAZOVA, V.S.

Distribution of thallium in nepheline syenites of the Lovozero Tundras (Kola Peninsula). Geokhimiia no.3:243-248 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Lovozero Tundras—Thallium) (Lovozero Tundras—Nepheline syenite)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Mineralogy of uranium. Min. sbor. no.16:343-358 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Uranium)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Keldyshite, a new mineral. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.4:916-918 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Vinogradovym.
(Lovozero Tundras—Zirconium silicates)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; POLYAKOV, A.I.

Sphene-amphibole iolite-melteigite from the Lovozero massif.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1179-1181 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.P.Vinogradovym.
(Lovozero tundras--Minerals)

VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, otv. red.; BARANOV, V.I., red.; BARSUKOV, V.L., red.; BEUS, A.A., red.; VALYASHKO, M.G., red.; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., red.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S., red.; RONOV, A.B., red.; TUGARINOV, A.I., red.; KHITAROV, N.I., red.; SHCHERBINA, V.V., red.; TARASOV, L.S., red. izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry of the earth's crust]Khimiia zemnoi kory; trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk. Vol.1. 1963. 430 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Geokhimicheskaya konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya stoletiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika V.I.Vernadskogo, Moscow, 1963. (Geochemistry)

V.I. GERASIMOVSKIY (USSR)

"The geochemical features of agpaitic nepheline-syenites."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust, Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

SHCHERBINA, V.V.; NAUMOV, G.B.; MAKAROV, Ye.S.; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; YERMOLAYEV, N.P.; TARASOV, L.S.; TUGARINOV, A.I.; BARSUKOV, Vik.L.; SOKOLOVA, N.T.; KOCHENOV, A.V.; GERMANOV, A.I.; ZNAMENSKIY, V.L., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Essential features of uranium geochemistry]; Osnovnye cherty geokhimii urana. Pod red. A.P.Vinogradova. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 350 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii.

(Uranium)

SEMENOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; VLASOV, K.A., glav. red.; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red.; TARASOV, L.S., red.izd-va; PRUSAKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.; RUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn. red.

[Rare-earth mineralogy; mineralogy, genetic types of mineralization and basic characteristics of the geochemistry of rare-earth elements] Mineralogiia redkikh zemel'; mineralogiia, geneticheskie tipy mineralizatsii i osnovnye cherty geokhimii redkozemel'nykh elementov. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 411 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vlasov).

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; BELYAYEV, Yu.I.

Chromium, nickel, vanadium, and copper contents in alkali rocks of the Kola Peninsula. Geokhimiia no.1:23-34 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Kola Peninsula--Rocks, Igneous--Analysis) (Kola Peninsula--Metals)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Geochemistry of fluorine in nepheline syenites. Geokhimiia no.3: 237-244 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Fluorine) (Nepheline syenites) (Geochemistry)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Unusual memory and erudition. Och.po ist.geol.znan. no.11:63-64 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Founder of the mineralogy and geochemistry of uranium. Och.po ist.geol.znan. no.11:99-106 '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; SEMENOV, Ye.I.; [illegible], V.V.

Kuz'ma Alekseevich Vlasov, 1905-1964: obituary. Geokhimiia no.12:1332-1333 D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Mineral resources of India. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 93 no.4:
487-492 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

GEOLOGY V.I

L 50199-65 EPA(s)-2 /EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pu-4
IJP(c) WVH/ES/JD/WW/JG
AM5014982 BOOK EXPLOITATION UR/553.061:546.79

Batulin, S. G.; Golovin, YE. A.; Zelenova, O. I.; Kashirtseva, M. P.; Konarova, G. V.; Kondrat'yeva, I. A.; Lisitsin, A. K.; Perel'man, A. I.; Sindel'nikova, V. D.; Chernikov, A. A.; Shmariovich, YE. M.

Exogenous epigenetic deposits of uranium; formation conditions (Ekzogennyye epigeneticheskiye mestorozhdeniya urana; usloviya obrazovaniya). Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965. 321 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 1100 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: deposit formation, epigenetic theory, exodiagenetic deposit, surface uranium accumulation, uranium bituminous deposit, uranium deposit, uranium, nuclear fuel.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers specializing in the geology of ore deposits, in particular for those concerned with atomic raw materials, and also for students of higher-education institutions. In the book, for the first time in Soviet and foreign literatures, the epigenetic theory of uranium-deposit formation is expounded. Many Soviet and foreign source materials

Card 1/4

have been used in this book, and some of the investigations carried out by the present authors are published in this book for the first time. Several names of Soviet scientists working in this field are mentioned. V. A. Uspenskiy collaborated on Ch. X, and M. A. Viselkina on Ch. III. The authors thank A. A. Saukov, deceased, Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences USSR, and F. I. Vol'fson, D. G. Sapozhnikov, V. I. Garasimovskiy, M. F. Streikin, O. S. Gritsayenko, and I. P. Kushnarev, Doctors of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences; V. I. Danchev, Candidate of Geologico-Mineralogic Sciences, and N. A. Volokovykh. There are about 12 pages of references of which about 3/4 are Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

L 50199-65
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Card 3/4

L 50199-65
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUB CODE: ES SUBMITTED: 04Feb65 NO REF SOV: 188

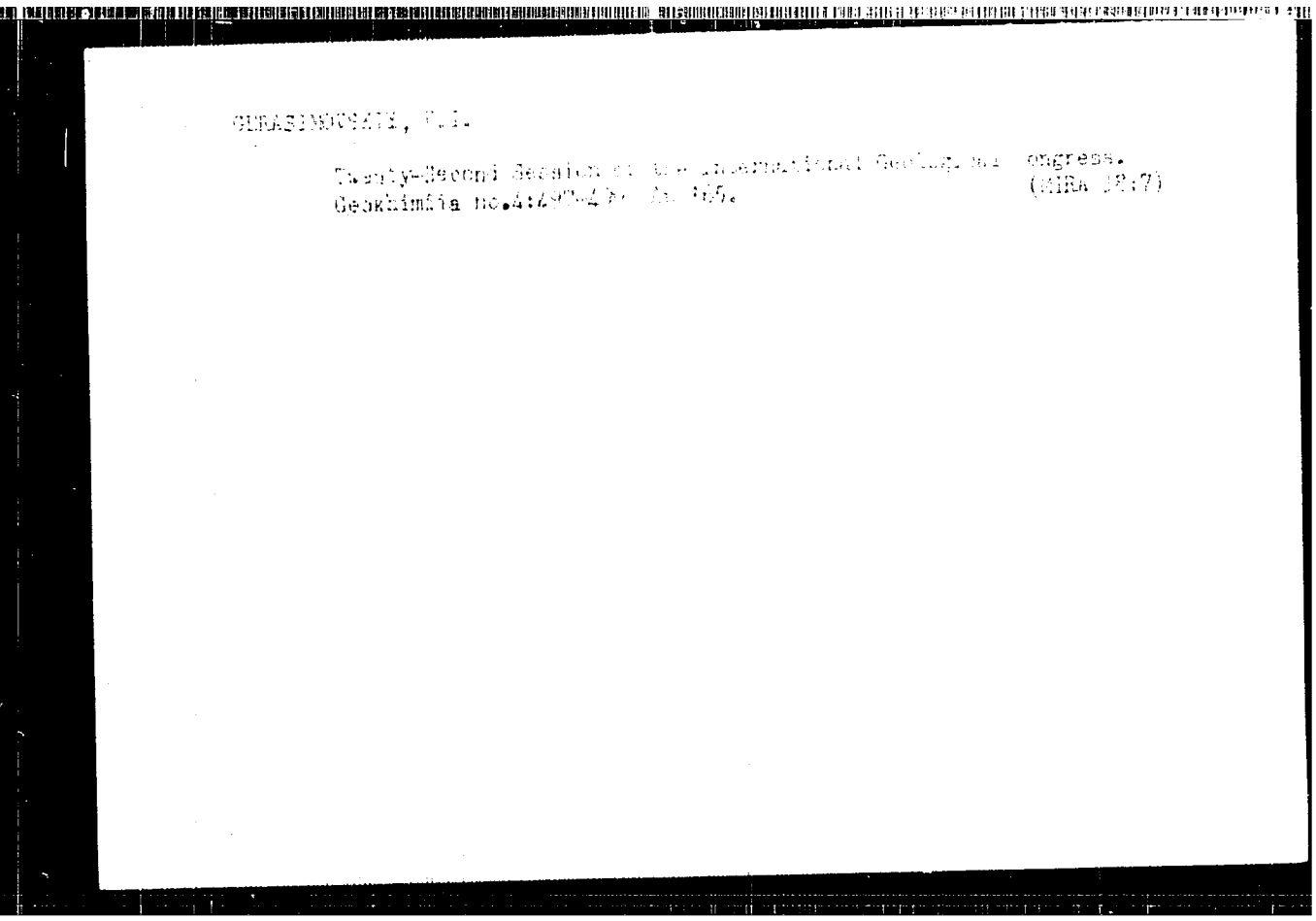
OTHER: 118

Card 4/4

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; PAVLENKO, L.I.; NESMEYANOVA, L.I.

Geochemistry of molybdenum in nepheline syenites. Geokhimiia no.1:9-15 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.



GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Twenty-Second Session of the International Geological Congress. Geokhimiia no.4:479-[illegible] 1965. (MIRA 18:7)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Expedition of geologists to Greenland. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.1: 65-68 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.; KARPUSHINA, V.A.

Relationship of niobium to tantalum in igneous rocks. Geokhimiia no.6: 757-758 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.

Special features of the mineralogy of the Jlimaussag Massif.
Zap. Vses. min. ob-va. 94 no.4:444-447 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

GERASIMOVSKAY, V.I.; [illegible]

Geochemistry of beryllium in pegmatite systems. [illegible]
562-573 My '65.

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii [illegible]
AN SSSR, Moskva.

OKRASIMOVSKIY, V.L.; SHEVALEYEVSKIY, I.D.

On the zirconium - hafnium ratio in zirconium minerals of the Lovozeromassif [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.8:696-698 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1.Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Lovozero, Lake region--Zirconium ores)
(Hafnium)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.V.

Geochemistry and mineralogy of nepheline syenite intrusions. Geokhimiia no.5:61-74 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Nepheline syenite)

GLYASENOVSKIY, V.V.

Basnaesite and parisite from the northern part of the Lake Baikal region. Trudy Min. muz. no.15:194-202 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

GERASIMOVSKIY, V.V.

Tainiolite from carbonate formations and albitite. Trudy Min.muz. no.16:215-218 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

GERASIMISEV, V.I.

Character of selective pulverizing of a drilled core in some types of pyrite and complex ore deposits and a method of defining it. Razved.i okh.nedr 28 no.1:43-47 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Belousovskiy rudnik.
(Core drilling) (Altai Mountains—Ores—Sampling and estimation)

MILYKH, Anatoliy Filippovich; NAZAROV, Fedor Nikolayevich; GERASIMUK, G.N., spets. red.; KAIMYK, V.A., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Planning of design and research operations in construction] Planirovanie proektno-izyskatel'nykh rabot v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo planovo-ekon. lit-ry pri Gosekonomsovete SSSR, 1961. 72 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Building research)

PARAIL, Vladimir Alekseyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; GERASIMYAK, Rostislav Pavlovich, aspirant

Some requirements of the electric drives of the hoisting mechanisms of cranes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 7 no.8: 953-957 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra elektroprivoda i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok Odesskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.

PARAIL, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GERASIMYAK, R.P., inzh.

Determining the minimum static moment of the lifting mechanisms of a crane. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.8:23-25 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MNDZHOYAN, A.L.; AFRIKYAN, V.G.; OGANESYAN, A.N.; AKOPYAN, N.Ye.; GERASIMYAN, D.A.; KHECHUMYAN, L.Kh.

Derivatives of p-alkoxybenzoic acids. Report No.21: Some cyclohexylalkylaminoalkyl esters of p-butoxybenzoic acids. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim nauki 16 no.2:163-174 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN ArmSSR.

ACC NR: AP7003844 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/67/000/001/0037/0039

AUTHOR: Gerasimyak, R. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the cable load of a crane

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1967, 37-39

TOPIC TAGS: crane, connecting cable, motor, forced vibration, transient vibration, differential equation system/ MT 11 6 motor, MTK motor

ABSTRACT: The transient processes arising from the electromagnetic moments of the drive motor of a crane were analyzed for the dynamic forces which can cause overloading of the cable. The crane with a two-step cylindrical reducer and a normal load on the cable was reduced to an effective system of motor-shaft-drum with the equivalent parameters for each component. The differential equation describing the action of the system was transformed to a fourth order nonhomogeneous differential equation. For its solution, an electromagnetic moment of an asynchronous motor with acceleration was taken in the form of a simplified starting moment. By calculating the effects of various resistors in the rotor circuit of the MT-11-6 motor, it was found that the highest moment peak occurred at the lowest resistance. All studies were carried out for a short-circuited motor, showing that the maximum force in the cable was larger at the small perturbing frequency. At the start, the oscillation frequency of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.877/875.621.96.065.7.001.2

ACC NR: AP7003844

electromagnetic moments of the motor equaled the power supply frequency and decreased with acceleration. Studies and tests for cranes with motors MTK-51-8 and MTK-41-8 showed that the overloading is caused chiefly by the constant component of the motor moment, the periodic component adding only 0.5--1%. The peaks in a balanced crane can be calculated after neglecting the periodic part because the frequency does not transmit the effect to the load. Other components can be similarly analyzed. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

GERASIMYAK, R.P., inzh.

Technical and economic indices of nonbalanced electric drive networks of hoist mechanisms. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.6:33-35 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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SO: Sum. No. 631, 24 Aug 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (1)

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Prevention of experimental hyperkinesias by cholinolytic compounds from the group of diethylaminopropyl esters of diphenylalkoxyacetic acid. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.12:11-18 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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USSR/Farm Animals - Poultry

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69420

Author : Gerasimyan, E.A., Astsatryan, N.M.

Inst : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine

Title : On the Standardization of Silage from Corncobs in the Rations of Hens

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Arm. n.-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva in veterinarii, 1957, No 1, 20-22

Abstract : It was noted that feeding 40 g of silage daily, per head, during $2\frac{1}{2}$ months to hens weighing 1.2 kg had an adverse effect on their egg production. The author assumes that the harmful influence of such a quantity of silage was caused by a considerable content of organic acids in the silage. It is recommended to include in the rations of

Card 1/2

USSR/Farm Animals - Poultry

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69420

laying hens 20 g of silage from corncobs daily, per head.
-- A.D. Musin

Card 2/2

GERASIMOV G. F.

USSR/Farm Animals. Small Horned Cattle Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 50009

Author : Gerasimov G.F., Mikhailova Z.F.
Inst : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences.
Title : The Effects of Rations with Variegated Grass Contents Upon the Food Digestibility in Lactating Cows.

Orig Pub : Tr. Arm. n-,i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, 2, 153-164

Abstract : One group of cows received a diet consisting of 90 percent of grass and 10 percent of concentrates, and another group received 70 percent, 20 percent, and 10 percent respectively of cotton plant peelings. The protein content was the same in all rations. Digestibility of the first diet was higher with respect of organic substances by 6.39 percent, with respect to proteins by 6.55 percent, and with respect to cellulose by 7.53 percent.

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